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## ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

**Indian Ceremonies in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.** — The following list of Indian tribes and localities where ceremonies and dances take place and may be witnessed is arranged for the benefit of students or investigators within reach of points in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. In most cases the dances are repeated year after year in the same places, which are accessible to visitors on horseback. Each year celebrations occur approximately within the week preceding or the week following the dates given below. For example, the Sand Creek Yuchi, Creek Nation, Indian Territory, held their annual ceremony from July 17 to 19 in 1904, and July 21 to 23 in 1905. It ought to be added, however, that the Yuchi chiefs have decided to discontinue their rites owing to intoxication and disorder among the young men at the ceremonies. The list was prepared while the writer was engaged in field work for the Bureau of American Ethnology and the American Museum of Natural History.

*Creeks* (Muskogi). Annual Green-corn and New-fire ceremony.

Hickory Ground town, July 2-6, near Henryetta, Indian Ter. (Crazy Snakes).

Arbeka town, July 21—, Tulledegee Hills, near Henryetta.

Tuskegee town, August 4—, near Tuskegee (irregular).

*Yuchi*. Annual Corn and New-fire ceremony.

Sand Creek, July 21-23, near Bristow, Indian Ter. (probably discontinued).

Polecat settlement, July 29-31, near Kellyville, Indian Ter.

*Choctaw*. Cry or Lamentation.

July 27, Siloam, near McCurtain, Indian Ter.

*Shawnee*. War-dance.

August 26—, near Shawnee, Oklahoma.

August 10-14, near Tulsa, Indian Ter. (Upper Shawnees, also with Tulsa town Creeks).

*Wyandot, Seneca, Peoria, and Miami*. War-dance, barbecue, and games.

August 15-20, near Wyandot, Indian Ter.

*Ponca*.

August 12-17, 101 Ranch, near Bliss, Oklahoma.

*Pawnee, Cheyenne*. Medicine-arrow ceremony.

August 14-20, near Pawnee, Oklahoma.

Sundays during summer, mescal-eaters dance about twelve miles south of Pawnee, Oklahoma.

*Cheyenne*. Sun-dance.

July 6, near Clinton, Oklahoma.

FRANK G. SPECK.

**Origin of the Name Navaho.**—In the second valley south of the great pueblo and cliff village of Puye in the Pajarito Park, New Mexico, is a small pueblo ruin known to the Tewa Indians as Navahú, this being, as they claim, the original name of the village. The ruined villages of this plateau are all Tewa of the pre-Spanish period. This particular pueblo was well situated for agriculture, there being a considerable acreage of tillable land near by — far more than this small population would have utilized. The old trail across the neck of the mesa to the north is worn hip-deep in the rock, showing constant, long-continued use. I infer that these were the fields of not only the people of Navahú but also of the more populous settlements beyond the great mesa to the north where tillable land is wanting. The Tewa Indians assert that the name “Navahú” refers to *the large area of cultivated lands*. This suggests an identity with *Navajó* which Fray Alonso de Benavides, in his Memorial on New Mexico published in 1630, applied to that branch of the Apache nation (“Apaches de Navajó”) then living to the west of the Rio Grande, beyond the very section above mentioned. Speaking of these people Benavides says: “But these [Apaches] of Navajó are very great farmers [*labradores*], for that [is what] ‘Navajó’ signifies — ‘great planted fields’ [*sementeras grandes*].”<sup>1</sup>

These facts may admit of two interpretations. So far as we know, this author was the first to use the name Navaho in literature, and he would have been almost certain to have derived it from the Pueblos of New Mexico among whom he lived as Father Custodian of the province from 1622 to 1629, since the Navaho never so designated themselves. The expression “the Apaches of Navajó” may have been used to designate an intrusive band that had invaded Tewa territory and become entrenched in this particular valley. On the other hand, the Navaho, since the pastoral life of post-Spanish times was not then possible to them, may have been so definitely agriculturists, as Benavides states (although he did not extend his missionary labors to them), and have occupied such areas of cultivated lands, that their habitat, wherever it was, would have been known to the Tewa as Navahú, “the place of great planted fields.”

If the first interpretation is correct, it would doubtless be verified by archeological evidences at the ruin of Navahú. It would seem at any rate that the Tewa origin of the tribal designation *Navaho* is assured.

EDGAR L. HEWETT.

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<sup>1</sup> Benavides' Memorial in *Land of Sunshine*, Los Angeles, Cal., 1901, vol. XIII, no. 6, p. 441.

**Philippine Ethnological Survey.** — In the recent reorganization of the Philippine Government certain bureaus were combined in the hope of reducing the cost of administration. One of the bureaus to be combined is the Ethnological Survey which is working among the native tribes of the islands. The Survey is to be called the Division of Ethnology of the Bureau of Education. Dr Merton L. Miller has been made chief of the division.

**Measurements of Igorotes.** — Through the courtesy of Mr R. Schneidewind, manager of the Filipino Exhibition Company's Igorot village recently displayed in San Francisco, opportunity has been afforded the Department of Anthropology of the University of California to take measurements of eighteen men and seven women from Bontoc, Tacupan, and several other Igorot pueblos. These measurements are given herewith. The name of each individual is followed by that of his pueblo and his age as estimated by Mr Schneidewind. Terms and numbers in parentheses give respectively a phonetic rendering of names and the author's estimate of the individual's age. The measurements are in millimeters. Those of height of shoulder, height of middle finger from the ground, and length of forearm, are averages of measurements on the two sides. Three of the younger men, Antero, Felingao, and Ugoay, were measured at St Louis in 1904 and thus afford a standard of comparison for the author's metrical accuracy. The averages of the men, especially in the body measurements, are probably lowered somewhat by the preponderance of very young men. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact that the average stature, 1486 mm., of the seven women measured, all of whom were fully adult, is nearly 96 percent of the average of the men, 1550 mm. The average cephalic and nasal indices, respectively 78.5 and 100, are almost identical for the men and the women. The color references are to the reproduction of Broca's color tables given in Dr Hrdlicka's recent *Directions for Collecting Information and Specimens for Physical Anthropology*, published in Bulletin 39 of the United States National Museum. Where two numbers are given, the skin partook of the color of both, but more nearly resembled the first. The average tint seemed to be intermediate between 25 and 31, somewhat darker than the former, somewhat less red than the latter. There was almost always some red tinge. The color was observed on the upper inner portion of the forearm. The women gave the impression of being darker than the men.

A. L. KROEBER.

	Stature.	Height of Shoulder.	Height of Middle Finger.	Reach.	Height Sitting.	Width of Shoulders.	Length of Forearm.	Length of Head.	Breadth of Head.	Chin to Hair-line.	Chin to Nasion.	Bizygomatic Width.	Length of Nose.	Breadth of Nose.	Color.	Reach.	Stature.	Height Sitting.	Breadth Head.	Chin to Nasion.	Bizygomatic Width.	Breadth Nose.
Bobby (Bagti), Bontoc, 16	1530	1245	575	1520	790	330	415	184	146	180	102	134	37	40	30	99.3	51.6	79.35	76.1	79.35	108.1	
Antero, Bontoc, 16	1460	1170	520	1510	775	370	395	183	148	163	116	129	39	39	25, 30	103.4	53.1	80.87	89.9	80.87	100	
Atuliao (Atuliao), Bontoc, 17 (18)	1540	1280	585	1560	830	375	440	179	153	180	110	135	37	39	30, 25	101.3	53.9	85.47	81.5	85.47	105.4	
Mana, Alab, 19	1510	1230	—	1560	770	355	425	176	143	172	107	132	38	41	30, 31	103.3	51.0	81.25	81.1	81.25	108.0	
Chapas, Malecon, 19	1535	1240	560	1550	810	380	420	188	145	185	109	137	31	42	30	101.0	52.7	77.13	79.6	77.13	135.5	
Felingao (or Maio), Tacuan, 18 (19)	1560	1285	610	1530	830	370	415	184	141	181	104	132	42	36	25, 26	98.1	53.2	76.63	78.8	76.63	85.7	
Agpawan, Alab, 20	1510	1235	—	1560	780	380	435	186	144	—	99	138	39	38	25, 31	103.3	51.7	77.42	71.7	77.42	97.4	
Ugoay (Ogoi), Tacuan, 20 (21)	1600	1300	610	1620	830	360	430	188	138	184	106	133	40	38	31, 25	101.2	51.9	73.40	79.1	73.40	95.0	
Ampakao, Alab, 22	1540	1260	570	1535	855	395	410	191	143	181	110	139	46	46	30	99.7	55.5	74.87	79.1	74.87	100.0	
Bakakai (Bakiki), Alab, 20 (23)	1575	1285	560	1635	845	435	435	181	146	183	108	135	42	39	25, 31	103.8	53.7	80.66	80.0	80.66	92.9	
Malecon (Maleqdan), Alab, 23	1535	1250	560	1560	860	380	425	178	140	166	102	129	43	37	25	101.6	56.0	78.65	79.1	78.65	86.0	
Ugoag (Ugaog), Tacuan, 20 (23)	1460	1205	570	1470	800	410	400	181	146	185	116	131	42	41	25	100.7	54.8	80.66	88.5	80.66	97.6	
Funnag, Tacuan, 20 (24)	1535	1250	570	1560	830	380	420	188	147	186	111	138	41	41	25	101.6	54.1	78.72	80.4	78.72	100.0	
Anloae (Anglui), Tacuan, 23 (28)	1620	1345	600	1650	850	390	450	189	142	176	112	136	40	38	25	101.9	52.5	75.13	82.4	75.13	82.6	
Changai, Bontoc, 30 (35)	1550	1275	570	1600	830	410	450	190	150	177	114	139	45	43	25, 31	103.2	53.5	78.95	82.0	78.95	95.6	
Anuasai, Tacuan, 35	1620	1335	630	1655	880	420	430	194	146	202	120	138	40	40	25, 31	102.2	54.3	75.26	87.0	75.26	100.0	
Moling, Bontoc, 45	1630	1345	630	1650	860	410	440	194	153	196	117	142	43	44	25, 31	101.2	52.8	78.87	82.4	78.87	102.3	
Domingo, Alab, 60	1585	1300	620	—	865	390	425	191	150	182	109	140	42	43	30	—	54.6	78.53	77.9	78.53	102.4	
Average, men	1550	1269	584	1572	827	386	426	186	146	181	110	135	41	40	—	101.6	53.4	78.43	81.0	78.43	99.8	
Fanacan, Bontoc, 22	1480	1225	555	1520	790	380	420	180	147	173	96	130	34	37	31, 30	102.7	53.4	81.67	74.6	81.67	108.8	
Gitano, Alab, 18 (24)	1490	1245	575	1530	800	370	405	181	147	162	96	130	33	37	25, 31	102.7	53.7	81.22	74.6	81.22	112.1	
Cawani, Bontoc, 22 (30)	1470	1215	570	1480	780	370	390	181	139	172	108	136	37	38	31, 25	100.7	53.1	76.80	79.4	76.80	102.7	
Coaoy (Kuei) Alab, 30 (32)	1500	1225	570	1480	820	370	405	182	140	160	102	127	36	38	30, 25	98.7	54.7	76.92	80.3	76.92	105.6	
Livonan, Segada, 30 (33)	1440	1180	545	1470	770	390	400	171	136	156	108	128	42	36	25, 30	102.1	53.5	79.53	84.4	79.53	85.7	
Suyo, Basao, 30 (35)	1490	1220	550	1510	780	360	405	191	140	174	104	134	39	38	31	101.3	52.3	73.32	77.6	73.32	97.4	
Pilar Godia, Talubin, 35 (42)	1530	1250	610	1450	840	360	390	186	150	190	113	132	42	36	31, 30, 29	94.8	54.9	80.65	85.6	80.65	85.7	
Average, women	1486	1223	568	1491	797	371	402	182	143	169	104	131	37	37	—	100.4	53.7	78.59	79.5	78.59	99.7	

### Some Suggestions Concerning Anthropological Bibliography.<sup>1</sup>—

The appearance of the *Proof Sheets of a Bibliography of the North American Indians*, by James Constantine Pilling (Washington, 1885), and the subsequent bibliographies of separate linguistic stocks by the same compiler, marked an era in anthropological bibliography in America. The *Handbook of the Indians*, now in process of publication by the Bureau of American Ethnology, is another work of great bibliographic value, which is unique in character. The bibliography of language and of general ethnology is thus happily begun, but the other departments of anthropology have hardly fared so well, though the necessity for good bibliographies is evident enough. Some of the bibliographical desiderata may be listed as follows :

1. The continuation and completion of the series of bibliographies of Linguistic Stocks begun by the late J. C. Pilling, and its extension to Mexico, Central America, and South America.
2. The compilation of a bibliography of the Physical Anthropology of the American Indians.
3. The compilation of bibliographies of American Indian Art, Political and Social Institutions, and other individual subjects worthy of extended treatment.
4. The compilation of an authoritative and adequate bibliography of Religion, Mythology, and Folk-lore.
5. The compilation of a bibliography of "American Indian Contact with the Whites."
6. The compilation of a bibliography of Bibliographies relating to investigators of and writers about the American Indians.
7. The establishment of a department of Bibliography of books in, for example, the *American Anthropologist*, with notes of the briefest sort, stating whether the book is good, bad, or indifferent; whether it contains anything new and what that new thing is, etc.

The bibliographies of linguistic stocks may be continued by the Bureau of American Ethnology, under whose auspices the Pilling series was initiated. If not, some other means of publishing them might be devised — possibly in some of the anthropological journals.

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<sup>1</sup> This brief report on the needs of Anthropology in the bibliographic field was prepared by Dr Chamberlain for presentation at the Ithaca meeting of the American Anthropological Association, and is here published in order that further suggestions may be made by those interested in the subject. A list of the writings of living American anthropologists will be published in the *American Anthropologist*, the first instalment of which will probably appear in the next number. — EDITOR.

Some of these bibliographies, e. g., that concerned with Physical Anthropology, might be published as supplements to the *American Anthropologist*, or other periodicals now existing.

Certain individuals are perhaps at the present moment in the possession of such lists, made for their own use, as would enable them, with little difficulty, to complete the bibliography of one or more particular topics.

The various anthropological Museums might issue as part of their publications the bibliographies of Art, Archeological topics, etc. The bibliography of Bibliographies might appear as an article in some anthropological journal or other publication, or be issued separately by some scientific society, e. g., the American Anthropological Association or the American Philosophical Society.

The difficulty with Reviews has always been to procure adequate criticism by competent experts. Naturally one's colleagues are rather loth to diagnose acutely his productions. But good reviews are absolutely necessary for the welfare of anthropological science. A book-bibliography of the kind indicated, to be supplemented by authoritative discussions of the more important works, would be very useful and valuable.

The writer has for some years past been responsible for the reviews of Periodical Literature in the *American Anthropologist*, and the kind appreciation of this work by his colleagues and other students of anthropology all over the country has proved its usefulness and, at the same time, encouraged the compiler, who has now so familiarized himself with the subject that the labor has ceased to be burdensome to a degree. He would repeat here the request that authors of papers and monographs send copies of these to him at the earliest possible moment. Those so doing have aided much in the making of the bibliography. The same may be said of the more special (and more extended in detail) "Record of American Folk-lore," etc., published in the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*.

A final suggestion might be made, namely, that of a series of bibliographies of special topics in anthropology, something like the "Temple Series" of the works of Shakespeare — at once handy and authoritative. This would provide for bibliographies of more subjects and tend to promote reasonable uniformity.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

**Saint Louis Public Museum.** — The new Saint Louis Public Museum, which, like the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, is an outgrowth of a great exposition, has entered on its work and in a neat pamphlet (Bulletin 1, December, 1905) sets forth its plan and purpose as

"an educational institution designed to diffuse practical knowledge by approved scientific methods among the people of the city and state." It is the aim of the Museum, which is temporarily housed in the Fine Arts building of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to have four departments: Geography, Geology, Biology, and Anthropology, the first being a departure from customary museum arrangement. The Department of Anthropology "is outlined to illustrate by means of casts, sculptures, paintings, photographs, and other preparations (and eventually living specimens) the types of mankind native to the continents of the globe; together with aboriginal clothing, houses, utensils, implements, weapons, decorative devices, ceremonial objects, etc., all so arranged as to indicate the trend of progress, both among particular tribes and peoples and in general throughout the world. As the museum grows, it is designed to devote a division of this department to Ethnology, i. e., to the special representation of race types; another to Archeology, or human relics of prehistoric times; and a third to Technology, or Industries, illustrated not only by devices and products, but by processes. It is planned to give special attention to the exhibition of primitive Arts and Crafts, sometimes with the help of primitive artisans — this to enhance the interest of the exhibits, and at the same time to reveal the long course of that manual development which forms the basis of modern industries and finds its highest expression in modern invention. Among the industrial products suitable for museum display are implements, ranging from rude stone to finest steel; clothing fabrics, from leaves of plantain and fig and skins of beasts to finest textiles; houses and house materials, from shrubby bowers to steel, concrete, terra cotta, and artificial stone; utensils, from primitive baskets and earthenware pots to aluminum and porcelain ware; spinning and weaving devices, from simple structures of sticks to modern spinning-jennys and mechanical looms; and decorative devices, from the simplest symbols to the most artistic forms and figures. It will not be needful for the Public Museum to trace the development of esthetic motives, since this is the function of a neighboring institution; yet it is needful to illustrate the development of industrial motives with so much of the artistic concepts as they necessarily involve. It is through industrial devices that mankind makes conquest of the natural world; and the motto of the sub-department of Technology may well be, *What Man hath wrought*."

Already commendable interest is shown in the new institution by the citizens of Saint Louis, as manifested by the attendance during October and November, which is estimated at 2,000 visitors daily. The material



in the Museum on September 20 consisted of residua from the Exposition of 1904, valued at about \$500,000. In October the Mrs Dyer collection of Indian basketry, beadwork, featherwork, etc., was installed as a loan exhibit, and later the Sosnovec collection of prehistoric objects from local sites was similarly installed. The first Bulletin contains an account of the organization of the Museum, the articles of agreement, the officers and committees, a summary of its early work and its present needs, a statement of "some commercial benefits of museums," etc. Its principal officers are: A. C. Stewart, president; Amedee B. Cole, L. D. Kingsland, George M. Wright, H. H. Wernse, and Pierre Chouteau, vice-presidents; George T. Parker, secretary; William H. Thomson, treasurer; W J McGee, director of the Museum. The Bulletin is sent free to members of the corporation and to heads of coöperating institutions.

**William Clement Putnam.** It is with regret that we record the death of William Clement Putnam at his home in Davenport, Iowa, on January 13th. Mr Putnam, son of the late Charles E. and Mary Duncan Putnam, was born in Davenport, June 27, 1862, and was graduated from the local High School in 1880, and with high honors from the law department of the University of Iowa in 1883. Returning to his native city he began the practice of law with his father under the firm name of Putnam & Putnam, which continued until the father's death in 1887, after which time he conducted the practice alone. Early in life Mr Putnam manifested a literary taste, becoming an authority on such widely distinct historical characters as Shakespeare and Blackhawk; and his ability as a writer is exemplified by an admirable sketch of his father's life and work, published as a memorial by the Davenport Academy of Sciences. To this institution, as mentioned in these pages at the time of the death of Mary Duncan Putnam, the mother, the Putnam family have ever shown rare devotion. Indeed, during Mr W. C. Putnam's last brief illness he presented to the Academy a collection of basketry and dictated from his death-bed a report as chairman of its finance committee which communicated the gratifying news that the Academy was entirely out of debt. But the greatest indication of Mr Putnam's devotion to the Davenport Academy and to the city of his birth is expressed in his last will and testament, by which he bequeathes his estate, estimated, it is said, at \$700,000, to his sister and four brothers in trust. After the payment of certain modest annuities to these members of his family and the cost of administering the estate with the object of ultimately increasing its value, Mr Putnam's will provides that the residue of the net income shall

be added to the Putnam Memorial Fund of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, and that on the death of his sister and brothers the entire estate, including the choicest private library in Iowa and a noteworthy art collection, shall pass to the Academy in its entirety.

William Clement Putnam was beloved wherever he was known. He was a man of extreme refinement, charity, and public spirit, a lawyer of rare ability, and a leader in the business world. Notwithstanding his varied interests he was never too busy to find opportunity to labor for the institution in which he had his heart and which through his munificence and that of the Putnam family will some day be a great power in the diffusion of knowledge.

**A Remarkable Stone Ax.**—What is believed to be the largest Indian stone ax in existence has recently been placed on exhibition among the collections of the Missouri Historical Society, at St Louis, by its president, Dr C. A. Peterson, by whom the specimen was procured as a loan. This noteworthy object is of granite; it measures 28 inches in length, 14 inches in width, and 11½ inches in thickness, and weighs more than 300 pounds. The ax was obtained by George M. Huss, of Birchwood, Wisconsin, from an eminence in one of the wildest sections of the territory still occupied by the Chippewa Indians of Lac Court Oreilles and Lake Chetac, in Sawyer county, Wisconsin. When found the pointed end was embedded in a small mound of boulders and pebbles, with the body and head of the ax exposed, the whole apparently forming a shrine or altar. In shape the ax resembles a tomahawk pipe; its upper end or head is slightly hollowed out and in this depression was ceremoniously placed a small quantity of tobacco. A well-beaten moccasin trail led up the incline of the eminence on which the shrine stood, indicating that the place had long been used for religious purposes. The ax for a time formed the keystone of a chimney, but was removed temporarily for a loan exhibit. According to Chippewa tradition the ax has been held in veneration by these Indians from time immemorial. The object will remain in the care of the Missouri Historical Society until spring, when it will be returned to Mr Huss, who, it is hoped, will deposit it in some public museum rather than permit a repetition of the vandalism to which it was once subjected.

**Dr Swan Moses Burnett** died suddenly of heart failure at Washington city, January 18, 1906. Dr Burnett was born at New Market, Tennessee, March 16, 1847, was graduated from Bellevue College Medical Department in 1870, and in 1873 began the practice of his profession at Knoxville, Tenn., where he married Frances Hodgson, who already had

achieved a reputation as a novelist. Two years later they removed to Washington, where Dr Burnett soon became a leading practitioner in diseases of the eye and ear. He was professor of ophthalmology and otology in the medical department of Georgetown University from 1876 and in the Washington Post-graduate Medical School from 1879, and was a member of the staff of three hospitals. He was also a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences and the Philosophical Society of Washington, and for many years was actively interested in the Anthropological Society of Washington, before which he presented several papers noted for their scholarly treatment. Three of his articles appear in the *American Anthropologist*: A Note on the Melungeons (II, 347-349, 1889), The Modern Apotheosis of Nature (V, 247-262, 1902), Giuseppe Mazzini — Idealist: A Chapter in the Evolution of Social Science (N. S., II, 502-526, 1900). Dr Burnett was also the author of a *Treatise on Astigmatism*, and a contributor to medical text-books in the line of his specialty. In 1898, after several years of separation, Dr and Mrs Burnett were divorced, and in 1901 he married Miss Margaret Brady, of Washington, who survives him.

**Publications of Dr V. Giuffrida-Ruggeri.** — With the title *Esposizione della vita scientifica e riassunto delle pubblicazioni del dottor Vincenzo Giuffrida-Ruggeri* (Scanso, 1905, pp. 6) has been published a bibliography of the writings (exclusive of notes and reviews of anthropological literature) of Dr Giuffrida-Ruggeri, who took his degree in medicine and surgery at Rome in July, 1896, with a thesis *Sulla dignità morfologica dei segni detti degenerati*. Dr Giuffrida-Ruggeri spent three years (1897-99) in anthropological investigations of the craniological material in the Reggio (Emilia) Asylum. In 1900 he became assistant to the professor of anthropology in the University of Rome, and, in June, 1902, docent in anthropology at the same institution. Dr Giuffrida-Ruggeri is at present also secretary of the Anthropological Society at Rome. His publications, as here listed, number sixty-seven. To the *Atti della Società Romana di Antropologia* he has contributed besides some two hundred reviews and abstracts of anthropological works. The subjects dealt with in his publications are chiefly anatomical (preponderatingly craniological), but embrace also such topics as: the passage from the paleolithic to the neolithic; Italian origins; variation in man and woman; human plasticity; the jargon of criminals, etc. Dr Giuffrida-Ruggeri is one of the best equipped of the younger generation of European anthropologists.

A. F. C.

**Dr Richard Hodgson**, secretary and treasurer of the American Branch of the Society for Psychical Research and a founder of the American Anthropological Association, died suddenly at Boston, December 21. Dr Hodgson was born in Melbourne, Australia, in 1855, and was graduated from Melbourne University (M. A., LL.D.) ; he also took a law course in his native city, and was graduated in mental and moral science at the University of Cambridge, England, later spending six months at the University of Jena. In 1882-83 Dr Hodgson lectured in a University extension course in the north of England ; was university lecturer at Cambridge in 1884-85 on Herbert Spencer's philosophy ; and from 1882 to 1887 was active in the investigations of the Society for Psychical Research in England. He has been a frequent contributor to the *Proceedings* of the Society, his most important articles being on Blavatsky's Theosophical Phenomena, Mal-observation and Lapse of Memory in Connection with Pseudo-spiritistic Phenomena ; A Case of Double Consciousness ; Indian Magic and the Testimony of Conjurors ; and The Trance Phenomena of Mrs Piper.

**Dr Max Uhle**, who for more than six years has been connected with the University of California as Hearst Lecturer in Peruvian Archeology and Field Director of Explorations in South America for the Department of Anthropology, has resigned his position to accept the directorship of the National Archeological Museum of Peru. Dr Uhle has just completed a second residence of two years in Peru for the University of California, in which period he was engaged in archeological excavations on the coast for some distance north and south of Lima, and in the interior. His work has been conducted with the aim of determining the sequence and relations of the various periods and types of civilizations in ancient Peru, and the results of his six years' labors will be published by the Department of Anthropology of the University. His explorations have resulted in the formation of large collections, the value of which will be enhanced by the fact that a law forbidding the exportation of antiquities, or archeological explorations by foreigners except for the benefit of the National Museum, became operative in Peru on the 1st of January, 1906.

**Dr Friederich S. Krauss**, the versatile and tireless ethnologist and folklorist of Vienna, writes encouragingly of his recent work. His latest undertaking is a Folk-lore Library, to appear in a series of booklets of convenient size, of which the first two are already in press. Several of the volumes will treat of racial humor, of which Dr Krauss himself will handle German, Servian, and Gypsy. The second part of his great work,

*Anthropophyteia*, is now in print, with an exceptionally varied table of contents, together with four more volumes of his series of *Romanische Meistererzähler*. His *Serbische Meisterwerke* has now reached the fifth number. He has also brought out within the last year (1905), in collaboration with Eduard Kulke, *Um holder Frauen Gunst*, an artist romance of the Italian renaissance, in which a peasant boy, of rare but terrible genius, after attaining the pinnacle of success, dies by the hand of a jealous nobleman in the very moment of unveiling his masterpiece. All of his works are from the press of the Deutsche Verlagsactien-gesellschaft of Leipzig.

JAMES MOONEY.

**California Branch of the American Folk-Lore Society.** — The fifth meeting of the California Branch of the American Folk-Lore Society was held in the Unitarian church, Berkeley, Thursday, December 7, 1905, at 8 P. M. Prof. John Fryer presided. Mrs M. S. Biven and Miss G. E. Barnard, both of Oakland, were elected to membership. Prof. Wm. F. Bade delivered a lecture on "Hebrew Folk-lore," based primarily on folk-lore elements in the Book of Genesis. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was tendered Professor Bade, as also the trustees of the Unitarian church. One hundred and fifty persons attended the meeting.

The sixth meeting of the California Branch was held in the Unitarian Church, Berkeley, February 13, 1906, at 8 P. M. Dr William Popper, who has recently become connected with the University of California, spoke on "Superstitions of the Arabs," based on personal experiences during a residence in the Orient.

A. L. KROEBER, *Secretary*.

**Berkeley Folk-Lore Club.** — The second regular meeting of the Berkeley Folk-Lore Club during 1905-06 was held in the Faculty Club of the University of California, Tuesday evening, November 28th. President Lange called the meeting to order. Prof. H. A. Overstreet, Mr A. H. Allen, and Prof. W. F. Bade, were elected to membership. Prof. F. B. Dresslar read a paper on "Some Studies in Superstition," based on superstitions known to and in part credited by advanced school students on the Pacific coast. Special attention was paid to the degree of credence given to superstitions and to the subject of mental preference for odd numbers. At its conclusion Professor Dresslar's paper was discussed by the members.

A. L. KROEBER, *Secretary*.

**First Chair of Anthropology in South America.** — The first chair of anthropology was established in 1905 in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters at the University of Buenos Aires, the first appointee (September

2) being Dr Robert Lehmann-Nitsche, Director of the Anthropological section of La Plata Museum, who will continue to serve also in the latter capacity. At the close of 1903 Dr Lehmann-Nitsche delivered, with the consent of the faculty, a course of lectures on General Anthropology, and in the beginning of 1904, by request, another course on Paleoanthropology. Both of these courses were well attended, that of 1904 averaging 61 hearers. In 1905 the University decided to establish a regular chair of anthropology and to give the subject an official standing as a department in the curriculum of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters. Of related departments American Archeology has been represented by Dr Samuel A. Lafone Quevedo and Dr Juan B. Ambrosetti.

A. F. C.

**Missouri Historical Society.**—The following officers have been reëlected by the Missouri Historical Society to serve during the ensuing year: Dr Cyrus A. Peterson, president; W. K. Bixby, first vice-president; D. I. Bushnell, second vice-president; Charles P. Pettus, secretary; Alfred T. Terry, treasurer; Miss Louise Dalton, librarian. Judge Walter B. Douglas, James A. Reardon, J. M. Wulfin, V. Mott Porter, Malcomb Macbeth, and the five officers first named constitute the advisory board. The interest of the Missouri Historical Society in anthropological topics is shown by the fact that four of the ten members of its advisory board are members of the American Anthropological Association.

**Lieut. Georg Friederici**, already known for his historico-ethnologic studies, has been publishing in recent issues of the *Neue Militärische Blätter*, of Berlin, the German army and navy journal, some valuable papers on the use of mounted infantry, or, more properly, dismounted cavalry, in Europe and Asia from the earliest historic period down to the modern wars of Germany and France, including a general survey of the equestrian orders of ancient Greece and Rome and the Medieval period. The references quoted indicate a wide range of research and the subject is one which must appeal to every military man. JAMES MOONEY.

**Dr Roland B. Steiner**, of Grovetown, Georgia, a founder of the American Anthropological Association and well known for his work in local archeology and folk-lore, died at the City Hospital of Augusta, Georgia, January 13, aged sixty-six years. Dr Steiner's collection of archeologic objects was well known throughout the country, and many specimens collected by him have gone to enrich our larger museums. He wrote little or nothing on archeologic topics, but was an occasional writer on the folk-lore of the Southern negro, of whom, being a planter, he became a close observer.

THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY will open at Turin on April 28, 1906. The following questions are proposed for discussion, and the communications presented will, as far as possible, be grouped round these as central themes: (1) the treatment of juvenile criminality according to the principles of criminal anthropology, to be introduced by M. von Hamel; (2) the treatment of female criminality, to be introduced by Dr Pauline Tarnowsky; (3) the relations of economic conditions to criminality, to be introduced by Professor Kurella; (4) the equivalence of the various forms of sexual psychopathies and criminality, to be introduced by Prof. C. Lombroso; (5) criminal anthropology in police organization, to be introduced by Professor Ottolenghi; (6) the psychological value of evidence, to be introduced by Dr Brusa; (7) prophylaxis and treatment of crime, to be introduced by Dr Ferri; (8) establishments for the perpetual detention of criminals declared to be irresponsible on account of mental defect, to be introduced by Professor Garofalo.

“ANTHROPOS.”—A new octavo quarterly journal of 16 pages, published under the title *Anthropos* and under the editorship of Rev. W. Schmidt, S.V.D., of St Gabriel, Mödling, near Vienna, has made its appearance. Zaunrith & Co., 12 Bergstrasse, Salzburg, Austria, are the publishers. A prospectus announces that the new journal will supplement existing ethnographical and philological periodicals “by calling in the aid of an important factor of ethnographic and linguistic investigations, viz, missionaries,” consequently its pages will contain contributions pertaining to “peoples of the whole world among whom missionaries work and will work.” The subscription price is 12 marks.

DR CHARLES PEABODY of Cambridge and Dr G. B. Gordon of Philadelphia have been appointed delegates from the American Anthropological Association to the International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archeology to be held at Monaco in April, 1906. Mr David I. Bushnell Jr, assistant in archeology in the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, now in Europe making a special study of the American collections in European museums, has been appointed a delegate to represent the Peabody Museum at the same Congress.

AN ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, which, according to *Nature*, will devote special attention to Indo-Chinese matters, has been established by the French government at Pnom Penh, French Indo-China. The museum will be under the scientific control of the École française d'Extrême-Orient, the chief of the archeological department of which will act as director of the new museum.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY has received as a gift from George S. Bowdoin, Esq., a member of the board of trustees, a valuable collection illustrating the culture of some of the tribes of Central Africa. The collection includes implements of warfare, idols, fetishes and masks, clothing, baskets, musical instruments, household utensils of bamboo, pottery and brass, bracelets, necklaces and household adornments of beads, shells, and brass. A gold bead weighing three ounces and seven carved ivory tusks from Ashantee are worthy of particular mention.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY is securing the custodianship, for school purposes, of the last group of Indian mounds remaining in Milwaukee. In the spring there will be held a joint meeting of the Wisconsin Landmarks Committees and of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, under the auspices of the latter. This meeting will be held among the mounds preserved on the campus of Carroll College, Waukosha. The Society will soon have completed the details of the preservation of the celebrated "man" mound at Baraboo.

MR CHARLES S. SPANG, formerly of Pittsburg, who recently died in Paris, where he spent the latter half of his long life, before his death requested his heirs to turn over to the Carnegie Museum, of Pittsburg, his collection of remarkably fine Etruscan pottery and Egyptian antiquities. In accordance with his wish these collections, which were made nearly fifty years ago by a gentleman whom Mr Spang employed to make excavations, have recently come into the custody of the museum.

IT IS REPORTED by *Science* that the committee appointed to carry the proposal of a memorial to Rudolf Virchow into effect has now a sum of \$20,000 at its disposal. Of this amount \$9,000 has been contributed by subscribers and \$11,000 by the city of Berlin. Three prizes, of the value respectively of \$750, \$500, and \$250, are offered for the best design of a memorial. Drawings must be submitted before April, 1906.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD has established a Diploma in Anthropology, awarding a certificate of merit after written and practical examination at the end of a course of study of not less than a year in residence and under supervision.

PEABODY MUSEUM, Harvard University, has recently acquired, by gift of Mr L. H. Farlow, a fine collection of Indian relics from the northern coast of America, southern Alaska, British Columbia, and northern California.



DURING HIS recent visit to New Orleans to attend the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr George H. Pepper, of the American Museum of Natural History, obtained for George G. Heye, Esq., of New York, the archeological collection of the late Dr Joseph Jones.

MRS PHOEBE HEARST has presented to the California State University her archeological and anthropological collection from all parts of the world. It has cost more than \$400,000, and with it she presents to the university \$60,000 for the maintenance of a department of anthropology. — *Science*.

YALE UNIVERSITY has received from two anonymous donors a gift of \$75,000, which, subject to certain annuities, will be used to found a lectureship on the interrelation of religion, science, and philosophy.

MR EDGAR L. HEWETT, who holds the fellowship of American archeology in the Archæological Institute of America during 1906, has departed for Mexico where he will spend several months in field study.

DR L. FROBENIUS, the well-known German ethnologist, has undertaken an expedition to the region of the Kasai for the study of the native tribes of that part of Africa.

AT THE Ithaca meeting, held in December, Dr A. L. Kroeber of the University of California was elected president of the American Folk-Lore Society.

PROFESSOR KARL VON DEN STEINEN, of Berlin, has been elected an honorary member of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.